BOMBAY COURIER EXTRAORDINARY.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1816.

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WE have the pleasure to announce the arrival here yesterday evening of the Honorable Company's Extra ships, Ann Captain Mason, and Alexander Captain Cobb, they left Deal on the 19th May last, touched and stopped 10 days at Madeira, which place they left the 8th June, previously to their departure from Madeira, a frigate had arrived there, which had sailed from England some days after them, but brought no news.

These ships bring English papers down to the 18th May, and the only news of importance, is, that some serious disturbances have taken place in France· no particular details of them have as yet reached us, but they appear to be of a considerable extent, having for object the removal of the present Government of that country.

We have given the accounts as they are stated in the Morning Chronicle of the 18th May, for which paper we are indebted to the kind assistance of our friends.

Passengers per Alexander Capt. Cobb.

Captain Woodhouse,
Mrs. Woodhouse,
Miss Woodhouse,
E. Woodhouse,
Captain Mitton, } H. M. 47th Regt.
Lieut. D. Burgh, }
Mr. Athill, Cadet, Engineers,
Law, ditto Artillery,
Pinkey, Assistant Surgeon,
Williamson, Writer,
Wensley, Free Mariner.

Per Ann Captain Mason.

Miss Grenville,
Major Warren, H. M. 65th Regt.
J. Wibart Esq.
Mr. R. Affleck,
J. Tyler,
G. Bladen,
C. Bladen.

All the Honorable Company's ships had left Madeira prior to the departure of the Alexander.

MORNING CHRONICLE.

18TH MAY 1816.

We yesterday received the Paris Papers of Tuesday last. They contain some documents respecting the affair at Grenoble, which, while they indicate a security on the part of government that ill accords with the description put forth of the insignificance of the conspiracy, shew at the same time that the insurrection is far from being quelled in the manner asserted by the Moniteur. On the contrary, the whole department of L'Isere is placed in a state of seige or under martial law, which is either a ridiculous or unmeaning measure, or is called for by the actual state of the department. To the apprehension of Didier also, who, is designated as the Chief of the insurrection, the utmost importance is attached, not only a considerable reward is offered, but in a style of cruelty that can scarcely be paralleled; all the inhabitants of any house where he may be found are to be immediately delivered over to a military commission for summary punishment. These measures strongly indicate a Government very ill at ease, whatever they may chuse to put forth in the public journals: and the whole of the details tend materially to confirm the statements that continue to be made in private letters, of manifestations of dissatisfaction in various quarters, highly menacing to the stability of the Government. A further confirmation also of this critical state of affairs is derived from the Brussels Papers received yesterday, by which we learn that in consequence of the situation of France, some English regiments, which were about to return to this country, have received counter orders.

PARIS 14TH MAY.

The first council of War of the 16th Military Division at Lisle condemned on the 9th the Marshal de Camp, Chartram, to the penalty of death, as convicted of having undertaken in March and April last, a mission whose object was to destroy the Government of the King in the South of France. The court however recommended him to mercy.

MINISTRY OF GENERAL POLICE.

By the authority of his Excellency, the Minister of General Police, 20,000 francs have been promised to him or them, who shall deliver up Didier, the chief instigator of the sedition at Grenoble.

LYONS 8TH MAY.

General Donadieu, demanded from our Commandant a troop to ensure the communication between his division and the 19th division. In consequence, the Governor appointed 100 Cavalry and 200 of the national Guard to take post at St. André, who will remain there at the disposal of General Donadieu, until justice has been done on the wretches who wished to disturb the public tranquility.

GRENOBLE MAY 9.

The provotal court has commenced, without delay, proceedings against the rebels who have been taken—on the 7th three were condemned to death, viz. Buisson, Drevet and David, the latter was recommended to the mercy of his Majesty—The court acquitted a fourth, named Naud. The two first convicted were executed yesterday afternoon.—The trials are proceeding.

Tranquility and the most perfect order prevail in the arrondissement of the department. The investigations continue with activity and the ramifications of this odious plot the object of which was to overthrow the legitimate Government, and the result of which would have been to instigate the citizens to assassinate each other and destroy the town of Grenoble, are gradually more completely disclosed. The conspiracy is entirely defeated No apprehensions need longer prevail; but all prudent persons, all friends of order &c. in a word, all the inhabitants, ought to unite their efforts to second the measures ordered by the authorities in virtue of the discretionary powers confided to them, in order to complete the discovery and deliver to the hands of the law, all authors, accomplices and abettors of the sedition, who have not yet been taken.

The Lieutenant General commanding the 7th division, distributed yesterday, on the parade, the decoration of the Legion of Honor to the brave men who had distinguished themselves in the affair against the rebels. Among the number, two were granted on the application of the prefect, to Captain Pellat and M. Salmard, officer of the national guard, who at the head of a detachment of that and of the departmental guard commanded by M. M. Pellat and Galliant, took possession of the post of the Bastile.

An Arrete issued by the Commissary General of the Police for the department, prohibits all sorts of assemblies in the public squares, streets or on the ramparts. Every stranger is required to prove that he has lawful cause for remaining at Grenoble. Every traveller must be furnished with strictly regular passports.

Another Ordinance, by the same Commissary relates to measures to be taken with respect to the foreign Officers formerly in the french service, residing at Grenoble:—

All foreign Officers residing at Grenoble, whether on half pay, on retirement, or for the purpose of claiming letters of naturalization, and even those who may have obtained such letters are hereby informed, that to morrow, the 8th of May, the gates of Grenoble will be open for them from 8 in the morning until 9. Those who may be found in Grenoble after that hour shall be treated as directed by the Ordinance of the Commissary General of the 6th of May.

AU. DE BASTARD,
Master of requests, Commissary General of Police.

GRENOBLE MAY 7th.

On the 7th the Prefect published an Arrete to the following effect:—

Considering that justice and public example require all those, who participated in the sedition with force and arms, which broke out on the night of the 4th May, should be inexorably pursued and delivered to the prevotal court;

That general security requires they should be deprived of every means of refuge and defense; and consequently that as a measure of high police; a general disarming ought to take place;

Therefore, all those who, within 24 hours from the publication of the present arrete, shall not have delivered up to the Mayors of their respective communes, all weapons of war, and cartouches, which may be in any manner at their disposal, shall be treated as accomplices in the sedition and criminally prosecuted as such, as shall likewise all those who knowing of any depot of arms or cartouches, do not give information thereof.

Every inhabitant is required to make a declaration of the hunting arms in his possession.

All persons convicted of giving an asylum to rebels shall be regarded as accomplices and criminally prosecuted as such.

A recompence of from 100 to 3000 francs is promised to all those, who shall deliver up the authors, leaders or abettors of the sedition.

Guillot, an ancient officer of Artillery, who directed the insurrection of that commune, and who, once saved from capital punishment by the goodness of the Duke of Angouleme, has covered himself with the double infamy of ingratitude and treason, is denounced to the public vengeance. He who shall arrest him is to receive 500 francs.

Proclamation of the Lt. General commanding th 7th Military division and of the Prefect of the department of the Isere.

The Lt. General commanding the 7th Military division and the Prefect of Isere, make known to the inhabitants of that department, that a telegraphic dispatch brings them the following instructions—(6th May 6. p. m.)

The department of the Isere is to be considered as in a state of seige. The civil and military authorities have a discretionary power.

The King is satisfied with the Magistrates and Military troops are in motion on different points to occupy the department of the Isere, and ensure the just punishment of the rebels.

These instructions, which suspend the ordinary course of the laws, must reassure all peaceable citizens, who know that their Military and civil authorities are watching for the maintenance of order and the good of the service of the King. Let bad citizens tremble. For the rebels, the sword of the law is about to strike them.

Lt. General DON A DIEU,
The Prefect Count Montlivault.

GRENOBLE 8th MAY.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

GRENOBLE 8TH MAY.

The Lieutenant Genl. considering, that notwithstanding all the searches and all the orders of Police hitherto given, for discovering and apprehending the Sieur Didier, Senior, the principal author of the revolutionary movement, which took place at Lyons in the course of the Month of January last, he had not only escaped the pursuit directed against him, but found places of refuge in this department; in consequence of which he was enabled to become the principal agent of the open rebellion, with force and arms, which broke out in the night of the 4th, hereby decrees, as a measure of extraordinary security:

Art. 1. The inhabitants of the house in which the said Sieur Didier shall be found, shall be delivered up to the Military Commission to be shot.

2. Whoever shall deliver up the Sieur Didier dead or alive, shall receive as a gratuity, the sum of 3000 francs.

3. The Military commanders and all the chiefs of the armed force are charged with the exection of the present order.

PARIS.—MAY 13.

It is asserted upon respectable authority, that the insurgents in Dauphiny, after having experienced a first repulse, re-assembled in greater force, and on the 8th instant again attacked the town of Grenoble of which they took possession. They found therein 120 pieces of cannon and an immense quantity of ammunition. The Insurgents are becoming daily more numerous and may at present amount to about 25,000 men. They either have, or pretend to have, the avowed support of Austria. The greatest alarm prevails at Court. Troops are endeavored to be raised in all quarters. A legion set out from Paris yesterday for the south, in which direction all the disposable troops are marching. Many of these, it is confidently asserted, have already joined the insurgents. The Royal Guards on duty at the Thuilleries have of late bivouacked every night, and treble guards have been put on all the prisons. Fresh disturbances are said to have broken out at Nismes. I have as yet no particulars; of course no reliance whatever can be placed on the statements in the public points. If an article accidentally escapes the vigilance of the censors, the paper which inserts it, is sure to be suspended, if not suppressed, as in the present instance of the *Messager du Soir*, which published intelligence of the commotions which have just happened at Toulouse.

A body of insurgents are also stated to have collected in Alsace and to have taken their course towards Strasburg.

During the residence of the Emperor of Austria at Genoa, an attempt was made to blow up a bridge on which he was to pass The explosion took place, part of the bridge was destroyed, but his Majesty miraculously escaped unhurt. An attempt was also made to assassinate him at Milan. This failed likewise.

PARIS—13 MAY 1816.

It has long been the policy of the French governments to conceal any news that might tend to excite unpleasant sensations in the public mind; for two years after the battle of Trafalgar, not a journalist dared mention the name of Trafalgar; and the events of March 1815 were only know to the public when all was lost. In like manner, it has been attempted to treat as trifling, the arrests in Paris and its vicinity on the 2d of May.—The Moniteur, after 9 days silence, condescends to mention it on the 11th, and then only because the immense number of persons who have disappeared, has excited a general alarm. The Moniteur affects to treat it lightly but 1200 arrests and the seizure of an immense quantity of uniforms of the national Guard, all in one day, prove that it was of an extent to excite the most serious alarm—The destruction of every scion of the House of Bourbon is said to have been the object, by getting into the procession on the 3d May as national Guards. But it is not to Paris alone that discontent is confined, the flame is ready to burst forth from Grenoble; the organization of a similar plot at Grenoble on the very same day, shews that there was a degree of concert between the Parties. The public prints carefully conceal the true state of things in Grenoble, and indeed all Dauphiny; we may however, form our judgement from the following facts:—The insurgents were upwards of 2000 strong, badly armed it is true, with one piece of artillery; the national guards &c. attacked them and put them to the rout, killed about 500 and took upwards of 600 prisoners, whom, it is said, they instantly shot, without any form of trial. So far we believe all to be correct.

The Journals say, the affair is now ended; but reports state, that the whole population, enraged at the butcheries of the national guard rose *en masse*, and Grenoble was taken by them after a short resistance. Certain it is, that no mails have recently arrived from Grenoble, and the Council was summonded 3 times on Saturday last, the 3d time, at midnight, on account of dispatches brought by a Courier from the South; and last night, two battalions left Paris for the South.

Great pains are taken by the papers to represent Toulouse as tranquil; but why is so much said of its tranquillity? It is believed in the first political circles at Paris, that all Dauphiny is in insurrection, and that it is likely to spread still wider—The Government have given repeated orders for the delivery of all arms possessed by individuals, but without effect. What is to be the result may, perhaps, be guessed; yet Louis, instead of conciliating all minds, endeavors to encrease his enemies every day, and thinks he acts wonderfully, in ordering the paintings of Bonaparte by David, to be burnt, and expelling from the institution those most eminent for their learning and talents.

DEVON, COUNTY ELECTION. On the third day Lord Ebrington gained considerably upon Mr. Bastard and had a majority of 48 on the gross poll.

D. Webber Esq. Barrister at Law, is returned Member for the City of Armagh in the room of the late Dr. Duigenan.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

MAY 17th 1816.

The Marquis of Buckingham moved an address to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that he would be pleased to communicate to the House the authority under which the military were called out on Monday the 13th instant, and a copy of the orders issued for that purpose; saying that if a satisfactory stat[redacted] to t[redacted] he [redacted] wh[redacted] tail[redacted] pla[redacted] ed [redacted]ment and the rec[redacted] office, but could find no [redacted]tance of a communication being ma[redacted] to the office of Secretary of State regarding the calling out of the militatary for public convenience. He however felt, that there ought to be a responsibility attached to the office of Secretary of State for the home department, when the military were called out for public convenience; and he had to state, that he had received the Prince Regent's commands to take the whole duty of controul and management on such occasions into that department. The Marquis of Buckingham then declared himself satisfied and that he would withdraw the motion.

Earl Stanhope said he gave his consent to the withdrawing the motion, only on the ground of what had been last stated by the Noble Secretary of State, that he had received the Prince Regent's commands, which was an express authority. The Noble Earl (the Earl of Limerick had talked of constables being confoundedly beaten yesterday; but he must say, that upon this question Ministers had been confoundedly beaten; and their conduct upon it proved the truth of an old proverb, that,

A Minister, a Spaniel and a Walnut Tree,
The more you beat them, the better they 'll be.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.—At Tullamore Island on the 29th April, Captain Egan of Bombay Infantry to Ann, second daughter of Richard Deveral Esq.

BIRTH.—On the 20th April at London, the Lady of Captain R. Willis, Town Major of Bombay, of a daughter.

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